



Annual Report

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Health

of the

URBAN DISTRICT OF WILLENHALL

for the Year

1964

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor H. RUDGE

Vice-Chairman: Councillor A. CLARKE

Councillor J. RILEY

Councillor J. DAVIS

Councillor W. J. COWERN

Councillor E. J. CLARKE, J.P.

Councillor J. H. HALL

Councillor W. R. JONES

Councillor G. I. WRIGHT

Councillor Mrs. A. WRIGHTON

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer:

R. C. GUBBINS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Died 29.6.64.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. E. T. LOWBRIDGE, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

B. M. G. ROGER, M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b) (d)

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

W. E. JEVONS, M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b)

P. HICKMAN, M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b) (d)

P. HALL, M.A.P.H.I. Commenced 3.2.64.

(a)

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

R. A. EDGE. Commenced 6.4.64.

Clerical Staff:

Miss E. G. DUFFIELD

Mrs. J. B. HOUGH

Miss C. AUSTIN

Qualifications:

(a) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors Examination Joint Board.

(b) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Meat and Food Inspectors.

(c) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Sanitary Science.

(d) Diploma of the Royal Society of Health for Smoke Inspectors.

Public Health Department,

Walsall Street,

WILLENHALL, Staffs.

Telephone Number: Willenhall 65611.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
WALSALL STREET,
WILLENHALL,
STAFFS.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WILLENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

Dr. R. C. Gubbins, late Medical Officer of Health, died in June, 1964, and his post was not filled until July, 1965. Since 12th July, 1965, I have acted in a temporary capacity as Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District. Speaking, therefore, somewhat as an outside observer, I think Willenhall Urban District Council deserve very high praise for the systematic process of Slum Clearance which they have carried out in the last five to ten years. I believe it to be correct to say that if they had been left to continue their work and not to be absorbed, (as is proposed for the 1st April, 1966), then they would have completed their entire Slum Clearance programme in a further two to three years time.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. KENNEDY,
Medical Officer of Health.

TICESON A

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	2,834
Population:	
(a) 1963 Census	34,850
(b) Registrar-General's estimate for mid-year 1964	35,160
Population density per acre	12.41
Rateable value of district at 1.4.64	£1,368,354
General Rate (1964-65)	9/2d
No. of Houses on Rate Book, 1st April, 1964:	
Houses	10,814
Houses and Surgeries	10
Houses and Shops	224
Private Hotels and Guest Houses	2
Licensed Premises	78

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

(Figures in brackets indicate 1963 statistics)

		Births		
Live Births		Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	.....	704	340	364
Illegitimate	.....	24	14	10
TOTAL	.....	<u>728</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>374</u>

Birth Rate per 1,000 population: 20.70

Comparability factor for births: .89

Corrected BIRTH RATE 18.42 (18.04)

Still Births

		Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	.....	13	6	7
Illegitimate	.....	—	—	—
TOTAL	.....	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births: 17.82 (18.97)

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population: .37

	Deaths		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Deaths (all causes)	348	196	152
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 populaton:		9.9	
Comparability factor for deaths		1.46	
Corrected DEATH RATE:		14.45 (10.38)	
Maternal Deaths:		Nil	
MATERNAL DEATH RATE:		Nil (Nil)	

Infant Deaths under one year of age:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	17	12	5
Illegitimate	1	—	1
TOTAL	18	12	6

Infant Mortality Rate:

Death rate of infants under one year of age per
1,000 live births: 24.58 (9.48)

Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	11	8	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
TOTAL	11	8	3

Infant Deaths under one week of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	8	6	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
TOTAL	8	6	2

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age per 1,000
live births 15.1 (5.42)

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The population of Willenhall as estimated by the Registrar General was 35,160; an increase of 310 compared with the mid-year estimate of 34,850 for 1963. The excess of births over deaths for 1964 was 380 compared with 436 in 1963.

Births

During 1964 there were 728 live births. Of these there were 24 illegitimate births, comprising 3.29 % of the total births, compared with 4.28 % in 1963 and 4.32 % in 1962.

The birth rate per 1,000 population was 20.70, which is a decrease on the rate for 1963 which was 21.17. The comparability factor for births is .89 which gives a corrected or standardised birth rate of 18.42 which is comparable with a rate of 18.4 for England and Wales.

There were 13 still births in 1964, a percentage of 1.78 of the total births, compared with a percentage of 1.84 in 1963.

The still birth rate expressed per 1,000 total births was 17.82. The rate for England and Wales per 1,000 total (live and still) births was 16.4.

Deaths

There were 348 deaths in 1964. The death rate was 9.9 per 1,000 population, compared with rates of 7.11 and 8.98 for 1963 and 1962 respectively. Applying the comparability factor of 1.46 for deaths to this crude death rate, a standardised or corrected death rate of 14.45 is obtained, which compares with a rate of 10.38 for 1963 and 11.3 for England and Wales.

Deaths from Certain Causes

The last column of the following table shows the number of deaths from certain causes during the year and a comparison is made with corresponding figures for the previous three years:—

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Cardio-vascular diseases	87	109	99	96
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	42	38	33	42
Cancer	55	72	55	63
Bronchitis	25	30	29	30
Pneumonia	19	16	21	25
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	4	2	—

Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death during 1964 were, again, diseases of the heart and bloodvessels (including vascular lesions of the nervous system), cancer and bronchitis.

Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels

Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels together accounted for 138 deaths, 39.66% of the total deaths, compared with 43.56% of the total deaths in 1963.

Cancer

Cancer caused 63 deaths compared with 55 in the preceeding year. In the ten-year period 1955-64, deaths from cancer averaged 59 annually. Of these 63 cancer deaths, 7 were due to cancer of the stomach, 18 to cancer of the lung and bronchus (compared with 18 in 1963 and 12 in 1962), 7 to cancer of the breast, 3 to cancer of the uterus and 28 to cancer of other sites, the total being 18.1% of the total deaths.

Tuberculosis

There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year. There were two deaths from this cause during the previous year.

Deaths from Violent Causes

There were 17 deaths from violent causes, 8 of which were due to motor vehicle accidents, 4 to other accidents and 5 to suicide. This number of 17 compares with last year's total of 16.

Age at Death

Of the total deaths recorded 211 or 63% occurred in persons aged 65 or over, compared with a rate of 59% in 1963.

Infant Mortality

There were 18 deaths of infants under one year, there being an increase of 11 deaths compared with last year's figure of 7. There was 1 death of an illegitimate infant. The infant mortality rate for the year was 24.58 compared with rates of 9.48 in 1963 and 19.5 in 1962. This rate of 24.58 compares with a rate of 20.0 for England and Wales.

Of these 18 deaths occurring under one year, 11 did not survive beyond the first month of life, the neo-mortality rate thus being 15.1 compared with 5.42 in 1963.

Maternal Mortality

There were again no maternal deaths in 1964.

SECTION B.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND OTHER DISEASES

There were 264 notifications of infectious disease other than tuberculosis during the year, the general incidence being considerably less than the previous year when notifications numbered 584.

This decrease was mainly due to the measles notifications which numbered 230 compared with 541 in the previous year.

Whooping Cough

Notifications of this disease numbered 19 compared with 14 in 1963 and 2 in 1962.

Pneumonia

Pneumonia notifications numbered 3, the same as last year.

Scarlet Fever

There were 10 notifications of this disease compared with 12 in 1963.

Diphtheria

There were again no cases of this disease during the year. Other notifications included 2 cases of food poisoning.

Tuberculosis

At the end of 1964 the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register was as follows:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	236	145	381
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	36	31	67

During the year 12 names were removed from the register for the following reasons:—

Recovered	9
Left District	3

There were 14 new cases of tuberculosis in 1964, all of which were due to the pulmonary form of the disease. This compares with 15 new cases in 1963 and 18 in 1962.

In the ten-year period 1955-64 notifications of tuberculosis averaged 18 annually.

There were no deaths from this cause during the year. There were 2 deaths from this disease in 1963.

The table on page 37 shows the new cases notified and the deaths from this disease for the past 40 odd years.

SECTION C.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Local "Health Authority" Services

These are provided by the Staffordshire County Council and comprise the following:—

1. Care of Mothers and young children.
2. Midwifery.
3. Health Visiting.
4. Home Nursing.
5. Vaccination and Immunisation.
6. Ambulance Services.
7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.
8. Domestic Help.
9. Mental Health

For the purpose of administering the above services, the County is divided into nine "areas" with an Area Medical Officer advising each area Committee. Willenhall is a constituent authority of No. 9 Area, which also includes the Boroughs of Bilston and Wednesbury and the Urban Districts of Darlaston and Wednesfield, and has a total population of approximately 159,220. This Local Authority has three representatives on the Area Committee.

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children

Ante-natal Clinics. There are two ante-natal clinics, one at Walsall Street Clinic on Friday afternoons weekly, and the other at Short Heath Clinic on the 1st, 3rd and 5th Tuesday afternoon of each month (when there is a 5th Tuesday).

Infant Welfare Clinics. These are held as follows:—

Walsall Street Clinic	—Wednesday afternoon.
Short Heath Clinic	—Wednesday and Friday afternoons.
Portobello Clinic	—1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

Clinics for School Children. A minor ailment clinic is held at Walsall Street Clinic on Monday mornings when there is a doctor in attendance. One such clinic is also held at Short Heath on Friday mornings, a doctor attending on alternate weeks. An Eye Clinic is held at the Walsall Street Clinic on Monday afternoons. In addition to these Clinics, dental sessions are held at Short Heath

Clinic.

Day Nurseries. There is one Day Nursery in the District at the Memorial Park, with accommodation for fifty children.

2. Midwifery

At 31st December, 1964, there were 4 midwives assisted by 3 part-time Maternity Nurses employed by the Staffordshire County Council practising in the district. Hospital accommodation is arranged by either the General Practitioners or the Medical Officer attending the ante-natal clinics—on medical grounds; or by the the local Health Visitors—on socialological grounds.

3. Health Visiting

There were 2 Health Visitors and 1 part-time Health Visitor working in the district at 31st December, 1964. These ladies also attend the various "County" Clinics. Their headquarters are at the Clinic, Walsall Street, Willenhall.

4. Home Nursing

There are 4 district nurses operating in the district, the functions of the Willenhall District Nursing Association in respect of home nursing having been taken over by the County Council since 1948.

5. Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination against smallpox is usually carried out by the Local General Practitioners. Immunisation of children against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis is performed at the Infant Welfare Clinics each week, mostly on children between the ages of three to twelve months.

Immunisation of school children against diphtheria (the large majority of whom have already been immunised) is carried out at special school sessions, at fairly regular intervals by the County Medical Officers. Reinforcing doses are given at the ages of between five and ten years at these school sessions.

6. Ambulance Services

Ambulance facilities for this area are available at the main ambulance station, Richards Street, Darlaston. The telephone number is James Bridge 2591/2, and a 24-hour service is available. All emergency calls for service should be telephoned to the Radio Station, telephone number, TIPTon 3121.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

Care and after-care is undertaken by a Social Worker and an area Welfare Officer, both centred on Wolverhampton. The former attends to such matters as the provision of convalescent home treatment, extra nourishment, clothing, financial help, etc., while the latter official is more directly concerned in the care of the aged and infirm and also works in co-operation with the voluntary agencies for the care of the blind, deaf and dumb, for whom there are training facilities and workshops, etc., at Wolverhampton and Walsall. Hostels for the aged are provided by the County at Lichfield and Cannock. The basic principle of all these services, i.e. prevention of illness—is manifested in the work of the Health Visitors.

8. Domestic Help

A Home Help service is available and administered by the Area Medical Officer, 20 Hydes Road, Wednesbury, telephone number Wednesbury 0961/2. The service is available for cases of illness, confinement, expectant mothers, mentally defective and aged persons. The number of home helps in the “area” at 31st December 1964, was 123 together with 30 neighbourly helps, of whom 35 home helps and 6 neighbourly helps were resident in Willenhall.

9. Mental Help

The Area Health Committee maintains a Special Training Centre at Bilston which is available to Willenhall children who are considered ineducable at school. There is also a Practical Training Centre at Shepwell Green, Willenhall, for persons of higher age groups.

Other Health Services are as follows:—

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations required by General Practitioners and by the Public Health Department are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Martin Street, Stafford. Chemical examinations—food, water, etc.—are undertaken by the County Analyst, County Buildings, Stafford.

Hospitals

There are no hospitals within the Urban District, but the following is a list of the hospitals available to the inhabitants which are situated within a distance of three miles from the Urban District.

Infectious Diseases Moxley Isolation Hospital, Wednesbury
(including Smallpox)

General	Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton. New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton. General Hospital, Walsall. Manor Hospital, Walsall. Eye Infirmary, Wolverhampton.
Maternity	Manor Hospital, Walsall. New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton. Women's Hospital, Wolverhampton.

Accident Prevention

Publicity for the prevention of accidents in the home continues as in previous years in the display of posters in the clinics and elsewhere.

SECTION D.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

During the year no action was taken under Section 47 of the above Act.

SECTION E.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Water Supply

Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking supplies water to the area, which has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of water from sources of distribution to the area and from houses in the district have given satisfactory results.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

Summary of Results of Bacteriological Examinations

Total number of Samples taken	Presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.			
	0	1—2	3—10	Over 10
447	409	26	6	6

Figures are not available giving the proportion of dwelling houses supplied direct from the mains, as apart from those supplied by standpipes.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

No developments of note occurred during the year in connection with the above.

Health in Factories

The return made on Form 572 in respect of Parts I and VIII of the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, is reproduced at the back of this report.

SECTION F.

HOUSING

The Housing Manager has kindly provided the following information:—

Number of dwellings built and completed by Local Authority during the year	217
Number of houses completed by private persons	324
Number of dwellings completed under post-war Housing Programme by the end of 1964	2,901
Total number of Council dwellings in district by the end of 1964	4,938
Number of families rehoused because of overcrowding	10
Number of families rehoused because of Tuberculosis	2
Number of families rehoused from houses upon which a demolition order was operative	205
Number of families rehoused from Clearance Areas	

The Council's points scheme for the allocation of houses makes allowance for the consideration of medical conditions in awarding points, and in this connection close co-operation was maintained with the Housing Manager. Each case was considered separately on its merits.

SECTION G.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

Details of the work done during the year in connection with meat and other foods is given in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
WALSALL STREET,
WILLENHALL,
STAFFS.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WILLENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, and Members,

The year was one of reasonable progress on a broad front.

Housing, as far as slum clearance is concerned was again a prominent feature of the Department's work; during the year 111 houses were demolished and 205 families rehoused.

With regard to existing houses which are substantially built but lacking in modern amenities, the Housing Act, 1964, can bring about a degree of compulsion on the owners of tenanted property. It has been pleasing to see that the increase in the number of applications to improve houses has been maintained.

The Health Committee will, no doubt, give consideration to using compulsory powers to improve houses if necessary.

Progress towards Clean Air by means of Smoke Control Areas must of necessity be slow unless special staff for the purpose is recruited. The high cost of appliances to be borne by local authorities and owners also has a retarding effect. The Health Committee had under consideration the formation of Smoke Control Areas at Lucknow and Ashmore Lake as well as the High Road and Lodge Farm locality. The tendency towards whole house warming by central heating is becoming evident.

The need to keep up to strength environmental work in all its phases was emphasized by the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak. This was a reminder of the constant care which is needed in food hygiene. Some 400 cases of typhoid occurred, it is believed, from infection from a 6lb. tin of corned beef.

The constant endeavour to see that all aspects of the work of the Department are adequately dealt with, with the staff available, has been with us throughout the year.

A notable addition to the activities of the Health Department during the year was the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. Registrations had been received and although a start was made on inspections, the bulk remained to be done.

I would like to place on record the assistance I have received during the year under review from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, from my Deputy, Mr. B. M. G. Roger, and the Inspectors and clerical staff of the Department.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient Servant,

H. E. T. LOWBRIDGE,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Housing Table referred to on Page 17

YEAR	1947 to 1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Total Houses
Demolition Orders	224	13	24	16	19	9	4	1	17	327
Closing Orders	13	8	18	12	15	6	2	1	1	76
Undertakings	14	29	18	17	6	16	6	56	19	181
Clearance Areas	177	19	47	88	81	103	43	50	172	780
Slum Clearance Rehousing :										
Council-owned	77	17	2	—	15	16	6	2	7	142
Private	261	97	82	58	144	206	109	52	191	1100
Demolished	298	25	114	48	64	158	235	123	111	1176
Houses built :										
Council	1317	261	95	72	201	310	160	106	217	2739
Private	298	112	12	42	346	332	355	267	324	2078

HOUSING

The year was a comparatively active one for slum clearance and a total of 111 houses demolished during the year brought the total demolished since 1947 to 1176. 191 slum houses were vacated during the year—many of these are now awaiting demolition. A table covering progress over the years on slum clearance is shown on page 16

The following table summarises the activities in slum clearance during the past year:—

	<i>Houses</i>
Demolition Orders made	17
Closing Orders made	1
Undertakings signed by owners in lieu of Demolition or Closing Orders	19
Clearance Orders confirmed by Ministry	172
Number of privately owned houses which were subject to Demolition, Closure or Clearance Orders and the tenants rehoused	191
Number of Council owned houses which were closed and the tenants rehoused	7
Dwelling houses demolished	111
Persons displaced and rehoused	584

Orders were confirmed in respect of houses in the following areas:—

	<i>Houses</i>
New Road No. 4	3
New Road C.P.O.	56
Bloxwich Road South C.P.O.	32
Shepwell Green C.P.O.	25
Sand Beds No. 3	3
„ „ No. 4	3
Lichfield Road No. 1	6
„ „ No. 2	5
Fibbersley No. 1	8
Mill Lane No. 1	3
Ashmore Lake Road No. 1	5
Union Street No. 2	3
„ „ No. 3	3
„ „ No. 4	4
„ „ No. 5	4
„ „ C.P.O.	9
	—
	172
	—

Undertakings, Demolition and Closing Orders were made in respect of houses at the following addresses:—

35, 37, Cannock Road
101, 103, Bloxwich Road North
2, 4, Mill Lane
18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, Bloxwich Road South
11, 12, 13, Wednesfield Road
50, 51, 52, 53, The Crescent
47, 48, Russell Street
39, 41, Coltham Road
45, Wellington Place
230, Lichfield Road
10, 19, 20, Stowheath Lane
121, St. Anne's Road
65, 66, 67, Stafford Street
33, 35, High Road
6, Doctors Piece

The Council had under consideration areas for clearance at:

High Street No. 2 Area
Lichfield Road Nos. 3-10 Areas
Ezekiel Lane No. 1 Area
Essington Road No. 1 Area
Wood Street Nos. 1 and 2 Areas
Clemson Street No. 1 Area
Upper Lichfield Street No. 1 Area
Alma Street No. 1 Area
Wednesfield Road Nos. 2 and 3 Areas
Bloxwich Road North No. 2 Area
Church Road No. 1 Area
Lucknow Road No. 1 Area
Noose Lane No. 1 Area

As in previous years, re-housing of families from slum houses is consequent upon the rate of house building. The Council allocates 80% of its dwellings to slum clearance, which is surely an indication of its earnestness to remove slum houses.

Rent Act, 1957

The table of action under this Act is omitted from this report as there were no applications received for Certificates of Disrepair or other activity during the year.

Improvement Grants

Housing legislation has for some time provided powers and the attraction of grants to improve substantially built houses which lack amenities e.g. a water supply in the house, an inside W.C.,

a bath, hot water and arrangements for the storage of food. A grant in the form of a standard grant has been obtainable by the owner at his discretion.

Similarly, grants in the form of discretionary grants have been made available by the Council to help owners to improve houses which were substandard in many matters; or to convert into flats of a good standard, large houses.

Although the applications for these houses in the past has been small the number is increasing. The number of applications for the year under review was 2 Discretionary and 16 Standard as against one Discretionary and 12 Standard grants during the previous year.

The Housing Act, 1964, contains provisions to bring compulsion if necessary upon owners to improve their properties. These powers can be put into effect by the Local Authority declaring "Improvement Areas" followed by notices requiring owners to provide the specified amenities. These notices can, however only be served on the owners of tenanted property.

Houses let-in Lodgings and Common Lodging Houses

As reported in previous years, there are no Lodging Houses in the district.

The district has a number—not extensive, of Victorian type dwellings which are much sought after when they become vacant because they lend themselves to adaptation to multi-occupation.

The worst cases are to be found where the landlord exploits the tenants of these large older houses for financial return. Individual persons and maybe families often only recently arrived in this country and desperate for somewhere to live are at the mercy of this type of landlord.

Housing Acts and regulations now provide various means for remedying unsatisfactory conditions in houses in multi-occupation; a local authority can require additional amenities—to provide means of escape in case of fire, require overcrowding to be reduced, where proper standards of management have not been applied, a code of management can be prescribed.

During the year, confirmation was received of a Clearance Area comprising 3 houses in multi-occupation; a total of 32 adults and 13 children under 12 years occupied these premises and one of the houses—a large delicensed house contained 7 families and 6 single persons.

Intimations and Abatement Notices Served

During the year 156 Intimations were served for defects listed in Table IX. It was necessary to serve 46 Abatement Notices following non-compliance with Intimations.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

The Thresh Steam Disinfector, situated at the Sewage Works, was not needed for use in the Disinfestation of bedding in conjunction with the treatment of furniture by hydrogen cyanide (HCN). I am happy to say that there has been a continued reduction over the years in the number of removals which necessitated treatment for the eradication of vermin.

Disinfection of bedding and articles following disease and disinfestation for vermin has been carried out at the disinfector. This work and the spraying of premises and articles as well as Rodent work has been done by two workmen who are attached to the Health Department.

Work was done at 18 private and 28 Council houses to destroy such vermin as fleas, bugs, cockroaches, ants, mites etc. The corresponding number of premises treated during the previous year was 14 private and 27 Council houses.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures

Trouble to a similar extent as in previous years was again experienced with itinerant caravan dwellers.

In addition to the sites frequented in past years, further sites which had become available because of slum clearance were visited by caravans. The measures taken by neighbouring Councils to prevent itinerant caravan dwellers remaining for long in their districts has caused more frequent visits by van dwellers to Willenhall.

This, together with an increasing number of sites rendered vacant because of slum clearance activity, gave even added urgency to the problem and the Council appointed a sub-committee which decided that:

- a. the Engineer and Surveyor, in consultation with the Chief Public Health Inspector, arranges for the excavation of trenches by mechanical plant along the perimeter on all vacant sites in the ownership of the Council, the earth so removed to be banked up at the rear of the trenches so as to make the sites inaccessible to caravans and warning notices to be provided as required;

- b. that the Engineer and Surveyor makes arrangements with demolition contractors engaged on work in connection with the demolition of properties acquired by the Council, to excavate trenches along the perimeter of each site, prior to the vacation of the site after the completion of demolition work; and
- c. that the Chief Public Health Inspector contacts the owners of privately owned vacant sites, with a view to obtaining their co-operation in ensuring that sites of demolished properties are dealt with in a similar way to that proposed for Council properties.

FOOD PREMISES

As in the previous year, there are two licensed slaughterhouses operating within the district. These are:

3, Fletchers Lane
119, High Road

Meat inspection is carried out by qualified inspectors at these slaughterhouses and conforms with existing legislation. There is a hundred per cent inspection of all animals killed at the slaughterhouses and the system of marking carcasses and adoption of charges for the inspection service is in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

In order to maintain this essential service it has been necessary during the year for the staff to work outside normal office hours, often at weekends.

The number of animals slaughtered in the last two years were as follows:—

1963	1964	
894	752	Cattle—excluding cows
7	13	Cows
5	1	Calves
4,939	4,628	Sheep
1,440	1,457	Pigs

As in previous years the rapid decline in the amount of bovine tuberculosis found in animals slaughtered has been held and no cases of bovine tuberculosis were found either in cows or cattle during the year.

The amount of meat condemned at the slaughterhouses as being unfit was $1,967\frac{1}{4}$ lbs as against $1,224\frac{3}{4}$ lbs the previous year.

The conditions which caused condemnation are as follows:—

	<i>Lbs.</i>
Pleurisy and pericarditis	$161\frac{3}{4}$
Cirrhosis	105
Abscesses	412
Flukes	60
Distomatosis	26
Peritonitis	$49\frac{1}{2}$
Parasites	$65\frac{3}{4}$
Hepatica	7
Oedema	54
Fever	50
Cysts	122
Necrosis	27
Bruising	46
Strongyles	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Telangiectasis.....	32
Pneumonia	$26\frac{1}{2}$
Actino	6
Haemorrhage	14
Erysipelas	50
Leukaemia	116
Nephrosis	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Tuberculosis	$440\frac{3}{4}$
C. bovis	80
	<hr/>
	$1,967\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

The Act requires persons slaughtering animals to hold licences yearly. Meat inspectors observe the ability of new applicants and trainee slaughtermen as fit and proper persons before issuing a licence.

13 Slaughtermen are at present licensed.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

This legislation covers the construction, maintenance and cleanliness of the majority of food premises and includes the hygienic handling of the food within the premises.

I am pleased to report that it was not necessary during the year to take Court action in order to secure compliance with the Regulations.

As in previous years, work in this field is affected by current housing and redevelopment programmes, owners of shops in affected areas being unable to carry out works of major reconstruction to the shops.

Notwithstanding, satisfactory progress continues to be made with new, properly planned premises being constructed on private and Council estates, often in replacement of unsatisfactory premises which had been demolished.

It should be stressed that even in properly designed premises, the ultimate responsibility in the handling and preparation of food rests with the staff concerned and part of the work by the Department on routine visits is the education of the staff in the hygienic handling of food.

Mention must also be made of the additional work imposed upon all Inspectors this year owing to the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak. All shops and establishments dealing with large tins of corned beef being visited on more than one occasion during the investigation.

Ice-Cream

Two new premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream, the total number of registrations now being 119.

Bacteriological or biochemical samples are taken by the Council and chemical sampling is done by the County Council. It will be seen from the accompanying table that samples taken for biochemical examination are placed in grades 1 to 4, 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory whilst 3 and 4 are unsatisfactory.

		<i>Grade</i>			
		1	2	3	4
1948—No. of samples taken—	85	27	11	19	28
1949—	128	67	29	17	15
1950—	190	116	38	21	15
1951—	89	48	27	5	9
1952—	91	49	32	6	4
1953—	86	61	22	2	1
1954—	78	74	2	1	1
1955—	49	46	2	0	1
1956—	85	79	4	1	1
1957—	77	68	2	1	6
1958—	68	59	5	0	4
1959—	89	84	3	1	1
1960—	98	90	3	4	1
1961—	49	44	3	0	2
1962—	56	54	1	1	0
1963—	39	35	1	1	3
1964—	55	52	1	2	0

Provisional Gradings				<i>Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue Test</i>
1	.....	.....	.....	4 hours or more
2	.....	.....	.....	2½ to 4 hours
3	.....	.....	.....	½ to 2 hours
4	.....	.....	.....	0 hours

Inspection of Other Foods

690 visits were made to food shops and stores for the purpose of examining food. 921 tins of food were condemned as unfit for human consumption having a total weight of 6 cwts. 3 qrs. 17 lbs. Foods other than tinned foods which were examined and subsequently condemned were sausages, liver etc., having a total weight of 1 qr. 25 lbs.

Among the matters involving contamination which were dealt with were the following:—

Loaf containing dark patches

On investigation this was found to be vegetable oil presumably from a machine at the bakery.

Cake tasting of paraffin

It was ascertained that the shop from which the cake was sold was being redecorated, the decorators using paint giving off a very strong odour which had been absorbed by the cake.

The owners of the shop were informed of the occurrence and it is understood that trials using other types of paint were being carried out.

Stale Chocolate Eclairs

In this instance it was found that there was a possibility of faulty stock rotation.

Mouldy loaf of bread

It was ascertained that this occurrence was due to the illness of a checker at the bakery and that the loaf had been kept in the delivery van over the weekend.

Mouldy fish cakes

A complaint was received concerning two mouldy fish cakes. Unfortunately, however, the fish cakes had been destroyed by the complainant and an immediate check on the stocks of fish cakes held by the shopkeeper concerned, revealed no abnormalities.

Mouldy chocolate covered roll

1. This was found to be due to inadequate stock rotation, the chocolate roll being of the “boxed” variety and the mould was not visible to the occupier of the shop. As a result of this incident the shopkeeper concerned instituted a personal code marking system of the goods to prevent any further occurrence.
2. This complaint was similar to the one mentioned previously—the chocolate roll was purchased from a shop in an adjacent local authority and investigations were carried out by them.

Small fly in jam roll

This incident concerned a bakery in an adjacent local authority and it was ascertained that insecticides had been used in the bakery a short time previously.

Small stone in malt loaf

It was ascertained that the firm concerned had just installed a modern dried fruit washing machine, at considerable expense, and immediate investigations were carried out to ascertain the fault.

Jar of marmalade—affected with slight mould

On investigation it was found that the cap of the jar had been dented, breaking the airtight seal.

Packet of frozen peas—Containing alleged foreign body

After microscopic examination it was found that the “foreign body” was in fact pea haulm.

Insects in baked beans

It was found that an infestation of the beans had taken place prior to processing. The infestation being undetectable as the larvae were minute.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

In recent years it has been the policy of the Council to require owners to remove the remaining waste water closets with the aid of a grant. This grant applies except to houses which are scheduled for early demolition under the slum clearance programme.

The Department comes across a few isolated instances of these closets from time to time and, subject to the conditions in the previous paragraph, their abolition is requested.

The following table shows the progress made in the abolition of this type of closet:

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
43	76	101	92	59	67	17	39	13
1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	
23	12	7	30	10	47	1	1	

AIR POLLUTION

Smoke Control Areas

A circular issued by the Government in December, 1963, was framed having regard to the supply of fuels, particularly gas coke, in the future.

The Circular makes provision for the installation of appliances on the assumption that supplies of ordinary gas coke may vary in different parts of the country.

Where insufficient ordinary gas coke may not be available, provision is now made for the installation of appliances which will burn other kinds of fuel.

The Health Committee gave consideration to the Circular and agreed to the payment of grant towards the installation of room heaters, underfloor draught fires (which will burn hard coke which is derived from sources other than gas works) and gas fires.

Electric storage heaters which use electricity during off peak periods are eligible for grant, but any form of electric heater which gives off heat as soon as switched on, that is electric fire, is not permissible to receive a grant.

Other alterations in legislation concerning smoke control areas were contained in the Housing Act, 1964. Under this Act the Minister may designate an appliance for which suitable fuel may not be readily available and a grant cannot be paid by a local authority although such an appliance may be installed by any person at his own expense.

The Housing Act, 1964, also changes the date from which new appliances may be installed. Previously any appliance installed in a building erected after the passing of the Clean Air Act, 1956, on 5th July, 1956, was not eligible for grant, now the date is altered to 16th August, 1964.

During the year, the Bloxwich Road North (No. 15) Smoke Control Order came into operation on 1st July and includes approximately 450 premises and 197 acres.

Consideration was also given to forming smoke control areas at Ashmore Lake, Lucknow, High Road and Sand Beds.

Industrial Pollution

The contribution made by industry towards reduction of pollution in the district has been acknowledged in previous reports.

The report of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Working Party on emissions of grit and dust from ironfoundries which I referred to in detail, is still awaited. It is hoped that the recommendations will enable better control to be exercised over cupolas particularly.

A worthwhile contribution was made during the year by a large drop forging works in abolishing a coal fired heat treatment plant and substituting in its place an oil fired plant comprising four batch type furnaces with the necessary oil and water quenching tanks and a furnace charging machine. The new plant is provided with automatic temperature control and produces a minimum of smoke.

New furnaces

9 notifications were received during the year of intention to install furnaces under Sec. 3 of the Clean Air Act. This section requires that no furnace shall be installed unless it is capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning fuel of a type for which it was designed.

This requirement to notify the local authority does not apply to the domestic type of furnace.

Control of Chimney Heights

Section 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, gives power to a local authority to reject any plan where it is proposed to erect a chimney if they are not satisfied that the height of a chimney will be sufficient to prevent smoke, grit or gases from becoming a nuisance or prejudicial to health.

The heights of 3 chimneys were decided after application by industrialists.

Examination of Plans

The Health Department has continued to scrutinise plans submitted for Town Planning and Bye-law approval for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of industrial and heating plant and as to whether it complies with the Clean Air Act.

This often necessitates making further enquiries from the firm submitting the plans for precise details of the plant it is proposed to install.

Atmospheric Pollution Recording Apparatus

The Council continued operating gauges as follows:—

Market Place—Deposit Gauge

Willenhall Comprehensive School—Deposit Gauge

John Harper & Co. Ltd,—Deposit Gauge and Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Volumetric Analysis Equipment.

The results of the readings of the deposit gauges are given for a number of years so that comparisons can be made.

The Council is again indebted to Messrs. John Harper & Co. Ltd., and to the Headmaster and Staff of the Willenhall Comprehensive School for carrying out the analysis of the gauges.

Gauge Readings

<i>Average total soluble and insoluble matter in tons per square mile</i>					
		<i>Market Place</i>	<i>Clarkes Lane</i>	<i>Willenhall Comprehensive School</i>	
1950	.....	31.21	33.55	—	per month
1951	.....	27.39	31.265	—	”
1952	.....	22.64	24.29	—	”
1953	.....	21.74	16.53	—	”
1954	.....	20.08	15.73	—	”
1955	.....	19.536	17.48	—	”
1956	.....	17.72	13.245	—	”
1957	.....	15.425	13.046	—	”
1958	.....	20.179	21.305	—	”
1959	.....	23.88	20.04	—	”
1960	.....	18.59	15.61	13.234	”
1961	.....	16.407	13.754	11.853	”
1962	.....	15.73	12.93	16.05	”
1963	.....	17.235	10.69	13.092	”
1964	.....	14.74	12.69	14.39	”

LICENSING ACT, 1961

Upon applications being made to the Licensing Justices, advantage was taken by the Department to submit reports upon defects and improvements which could be made.

13 reports under this heading were made.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The above mentioned Act came into operation on 1st August, 1964. At last, therefore, the Gowers report of 1949 has been implemented thus bringing a great group of employees within protection by Statute of Health, Welfare and Safety provisions.

The Act covers items such as cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, safety and First Aid provisions, sanitary conveniences and washing facilities. Regulations prescribe in detail the requirements.

The first requirement was the registration of premises and by the end of the year these were as follows:—

Offices	35
Retail Shops	126
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	5
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	38
Fuel storage depots	Nil

It is likely that the total number of premises required to be registered is considerably in excess of the figures given above. Premises are required to be registered where the total number of hours worked exceeds 21 hours per week in the aggregate, businesses which are run by self employed persons or who employ close members of the family do not require registration.

It was not possible to carry out many detailed inspections by the end of the year but arrangements were made to intensify the work at the start of the New Year.

The Table as completed and required to be submitted to the Minister of Labour under Section 60 of the Act is reproduced on page 50.

FACTORIES

During the year there were 97 inspections of factories and 10 notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. There are 300 factories in the district. A wide variety of articles are manufactured in the district including locks, drop forgings, brass and malleable iron castings.

There are 4 outworkers.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There are 3 shops registered under this Act. Inspections are made of these shops before registration and at frequent intervals to ascertain that all animals, birds and fishes are kept in suitable premises, that they shall be properly fed, that they shall not be sold at too early an age, that precautions shall be taken to prevent the spread of disease, and that suitable steps will be taken to prevent injury in case of fire.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There do not appear to be any premises for the manufacture of furniture, bedding, toys, etc., (in which filling is used), neither are there premises where filling is manufactured. There are, therefore, no premises subject to registration or annual licensing. There are 5 premises concerned with the furniture trade where filling is used or sold.

WATER SUPPLY

All the houses in the district are supplied with a piped water supply; although all the houses do not have water laid to the inside of the house, supplies in some instances are laid to shared wash-houses. In these cases the houses are scheduled for action by demolition or clearance area provisions of the Housing Acts.

SWIMMING BATHS

Nine samples were taken for bacteriological examination by Inspectors in addition to the hourly tests taken by the Baths Manager. The samples showed the water to be satisfactory. No complaints were received from users of the baths.

The Baths have a capacity of 84,500 gallons and are equipped with water showers and footbaths. Water is maintained at a temperature of 74°-76°F. Chlorine pressure air scoured filters are provided. Complete recirculation of the water takes place every 3½ hours and free chlorine is maintained at 1.50 to 2.00 parts per million.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Again emphasis is drawn to the increasing importance which is being placed upon noise.

Noise accompanies the rapidly developing processes, be it in the factory, on the road or in the home. It is reaching a stage when people are asking increasingly if it must be so. The simple answer, in most instances, is that it need not be so providing care, thought and perhaps money is spent in reducing it or even eliminating it.

Until the public protests against it as they are doing increasingly, little or nothing is done to reduce it.

The obvious place to reduce it is at its source; the planning aspects are becoming regarded as of great importance, obviously noisy industrial processes which cannot be reduced at formation have a better prospect of being inoffensive if they are situated at a considerable distance from where people live.

Noise control is passing through the stage through which many more environmental matters have passed—much work needs to be done, a lot of research into methods of noise reduction, in the machine itself and in buildings in which noisy processes take place, —the path of air pollution, the attainment of a pure water supply and hygienic and adequate sewerage systems, understanding and the need for decent houses in which we live, all passed through a similar course.

New times demand new measures and new men,
The world advances and in time outgrows
The laws that in our fathers day were best
And doubtless after us, some purer scheme
Will be shaped out by wiser men than we,
Made wiser by the steady growth of truth
We cannot help Utopia on by force.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL (1819-1891)

"A glance behind the curtain".

The Wilson Committee, in their report on the Problem of Noise, found that people's well being is diminished by noise and that, whilst there was no clear evidence of loss of efficiency from moderate noise, those noises reaching the stage of annoyance and intrusiveness were important factors requiring further research to ascertain the full effects of their damage.

Whilst we are in the stage of feeling our way in noise matters the Department investigates all noise complaints sympathetically and in many instances is able to bring about a reduction by co-operation.

Inspectors are assisted by sound level measuring instruments. Whilst recordings below and around 50 decibels may be tolerable, noises above 70 decibels begin to cause trouble. Percussive or intermittent noises seem to cause extreme annoyance. Again, noise which is almost unnoticed during the day, assumes disturbing significance during the quiet of the night.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

Rodent work under this Act has again been carried out by two men who also have disinfection and disinfestation duties. Rodent complaints have been dealt with promptly. The work has been done on the same basis as in previous years which is that private dwellings are treated free of charge and business premises are treated after the proprietor has agreed to pay the cost of labour and materials. Some business concerns engage private companies specialising in disinfestation work to carry out routine and special treatments.

“Warfarin” bait has again been used generally in dwellings and business premises.

Special attention was given to the River Tame—47 visits were made and 1379 prebait and 548 poison baits were laid at various points along its length.

The Council decided some years ago to use fluoracetamide in the treatment of sewers.

A summary of the work carried out is given below, whilst the detailed report as required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is given on page 49.

				12 months to	12 months to
<i>All Premises</i>				31.12.63	31.12.64
Inspections	{	Notified	.....	239	294
		Surveys	.....	527	398
Infested with	{	Rats	.....	184	201
		Mice	.....	109	136
Re-visits			.....	1,366	1,120
Prebait laid for Rats			.....	191	—
Poison bait takes			.....	995	660
Poison baits laid for Mice			.....	1,303	1,937

TABLE I
BIRTH-RATES AND INFANT DEATH-RATES

	ENGLAND AND WALES 1964	WILLENHALL 1964
Number of Live Births	—	728
Rate per 1,000 population	18.4	20.70
Comparability Factor (Births)	—	0.89
Standardised Birth Rate	18.4	18.42
Illegitimate Live Births (% of total live births)	—	3.89
Number of Stillbirths	—	13
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	16.4	16.19
Total Live and Still Births	—	741
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	—	18
Infant Mortality Rates—Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	20.0	24.58
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	—	15.6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—	41.6
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	13.8	15.1
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	—	10.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	28.2	10.8
Maternal Mortality (including abortion Number of deaths	Nil	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	—	Nil

Table II.

**CAUSES OF DEATH IN WILLENHALL URBAN DISTRICT
DURING 1964**

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN

CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	5	2	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	17	1	18
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	7	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	3	3
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	9	17	26
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	1	4	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	27	42
Coronary Disease, Angina	34	17	51
Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	5	8
Other Heart Disease	15	22	37
Other Circulatory Disease	8	8	16
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	14	11	25
Bronchitis	25	5	30
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	1	5
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	2	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	—	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3
Congenital Malformations	5	1	6
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	21	11	32
Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	2	8
All other Accidents	3	1	4
Suicide	3	2	5
All Causes	196	152	348

TABLE III
SUMMARY OF DEATHS ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS

AGE GROUP	TOTAL		PERCENTAGE
	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	12	6	5.17
1— 5 years	1	—	.28
5—15 ,,	1	—	.28
10—15 ,,	—	—	.00
15—25 ,,	2	—	.58
25—35 ,,	5	1	1.74
35—45 ,,	8	3	3.18
45—55 ,,	19	13	9.18
55—65 ,,	44	22	18.96
65—75 ,,	49	53	29.31
75 years and over	55	54	31.32
TOTAL 	196	152	

Table IV.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1964 (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

DISEASE	Total	AGE GROUPS—YEARS											
		Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over
Scarlet Fever	10	—	—	2	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	19	1	4	1	4	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles	230	9	34	42	24	35	81	5	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	264	10	38	45	30	36	95	5	—	2	—	1	2

Table V.
TUBERCULOSIS

in Willenhall (including the former Short Heath U.D.) showing the
new cases notified and the deaths each year since the commencement
of compulsory notification

YEAR	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1913	87	24	22	13
1914	66	22	21	13
1915	55	11	13	12
1916	65	13	23	11
1917	71	18	28	6
1918	56	8	44	4
1919	29	6	20	7
1920	29	6	14	4
1921	24	—	24	2
1922	55	15	34	7
1923	45	12	30	9
1924	19	5	27	5
1925	67	14	25	10
1926	71	11	24	5
1927	25	12	25	4
1928	39	12	17	3
1929	40	9	34	3
1930	42	3	29	3
1931	36	5	27	1
1932	36	3	16	6
1933	41	11	26	4
1934	45	5	14	5
1935	33	9	25	5
1936	47	5	14	3
1937	44	8	25	6
1938	45	8	22	6
1939	30	7	20	3
1940	40	5	24	3
1941	40	9	25	9
1942	38	7	23	—
1943	49	12	18	3
1944	42	10	19	3
1945	30	4	25	—
1946	35	9	20	1
1947	40	9	20	7
1948	41	3	25	3
1949	34	2	11	—
1950	31	1	12	—
1951	34	3	10	—
1952	32	1	8	2
1953	47	3	9	—
1954	36	1	4	—
1955	26	1	1	—
1956	19	3	4	—
1957	25	2	2	—
1958	17	2	4	—
1959	16	—	4	—
1960	17	—	1	—
1961	14	—	—	—
1962	15	3	4	—
1963	15	—	2	—
1964	14	—	—	—

Table VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED FROM 1954-1964

DISEASE	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Scarlet Fever	35	11	8	7	11	6	4	7	6	12	10
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Pneumonia	28	22	11	12	16	15	2	9	2	3	3
Erysipelas	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	1	1	—	3	1	6	3	3	10	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	21	355	8	372	68	383	19	653	21	541	230
Whooping Cough	15	7	101	20	2	2	40	7	2	14	19
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	3	1	—	—	4	4	14	22	2	2
Total	107	402	135	415	104	413	78	698	56	584	264

Table VII.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961—ANNUAL REPORT

1.—INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	300	97	10	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exclud- ing out-workers' premises)	2	2	—	—
TOTAL	302	99	10	—

Table VII. (continued)

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	4	—	5	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	5	1	—	5	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	6	3	—	5	—
TOTAL	16	8	—	15	—

TABLE VIII

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL ROUTINE VISITS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Complaints, requests for visits of Inspectors made to the Health Department	2,380
Primary inspection of dwelling houses	995
Revisits	3,156
Water Supply	7
Drainage	165
Offensive trades	51
Piggeries	12
Tents, Vans and Sheds	400
Factories and Workshops	97
Smoke Observations	5
Shops (Sanitary Provisions of Shops Acts and Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act)	121
Schools	5
Fried Fish Shops	18
Butchers' Premises	199
Rats and Mice	19
Grocers	195
Food Preparation Premises	87
Licensed Premises	121
Fishmongers and Poultry Dealers	6
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	27
Ice-cream Premises	76
Slaughterhouses	967
Market Stalls	679
Restaurants	20
Hawkers	38
Visits to Works in Progress	78
Verminous Premises	53
Visits regarding disinfestation prior to removal of tenants	237
Infectious Disease	388
Accumulation of Refuse	19
Overcrowding	12
Waste Water Closets and Water Closets	7
Atmospheric Pollution	666
Number of Intimation Notices served	156
Number of Intimation Notices complied with	80
Number of Abatement Notices served	46
Number of Abatement Notices complied with	30

TABLE IX
PRINCIPAL IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED BY COMPLIANCE
WITH NOTICES

Dwelling Houses

Internal

Wall and ceiling plaster or brickwork	.....	.....	.....	22
Doors and window frames.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Defective firegrate	.....	.....	.....	1
Floors	.....	.....	.....	12
Stairs .....	.....	.....	.....	2
Dampness	.....	.....	.....	9

External

Roofs	.....	.....	.....	26
Chimneys	.....	.....	.....	3
Pointing	.....	.....	.....	1
Eavesguttering and downspouting	.....	.....	.....	17
Drainage	.....	.....	.....	13
Fractured and defective brickwork	.....	.....	.....	5
Paving	.....	.....	.....	2

Washing Accommodation

Washing boilers	1
Sinks .....	.....	.....	.....	2
Water Supply	.....	.....	.....	7

Sanitary Accommodation

Insufficient or defective W.C.'s	.....	.....	.....	9
Defective cisterns	.....	.....	.....	14
Burst water service pipes to cisterns	.....	.....	.....	7

Accumulations	2
Miscellaneous	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds	32
Food Premises—including Butchers, Grocers, Fried Fish Shops and Licensed Premises	
Internal	
Floors	3
Doors and windows	2
Counters and shelving	1
Dirty conditions of rooms	5
Impervious surface	2
Cloak room accommodation	2
Washing Accommodation	
Absence of or defective water supply	8
Absence of soap and towels	1
Absence of washing facilities	11
Dirty condition of W.C.'s	2
Accumulations	2
First Aid Equipment	1
Miscellaneous	6

TABLE X
UNSOUND FOOD

	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
77 tins Meat	2	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
16 tins and boxes Fish			27 $\frac{1}{2}$
827 tins Fruit and Vegetables	4	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 tin Milk			1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	6	3	17

Other foods condemned consisted of sausages, liver etc.—1 qr.
25 lbs.

Table X.—*continued*

PARTICULARS OF CARCASSES INSPECTED, TOGETHER WITH PARTICULARS OF CARCASSES OR PARTS THEREOF CONDEMNED, IN FORM REQUIRED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	752	13	1	4,628	1,457
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	2	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	77	4	—	83	84
Percentage of the number inspected affected with all diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci	10.23%	30.75%	—	1.83%	5.14%
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	45
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	3.08%
Cysticercosis:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	10	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Weight found to be diseased, unsound and unfit for human consumption :—

	T. C. Q. Lbs.		
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS	2	1	12
	11	1	2½
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY	3	3	20¾
	17	2	7¼
TOTAL			

TABLE XI
ICE CREAM SAMPLES FOR THE METHYLENE BLUE TEST

1964	<i>No. taken</i>	<i>Grade 1</i>	<i>Grade 2</i>	<i>Grade 3</i>	<i>Grade 4</i>
January	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—
May	14	14	—	—	—
June	13	10	1	2	—
July	17	17	—	—	—
August	6	6	—	—	—
September	5	5	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—
Total	55	52	1	2	—
Taken in 1963	39	34	1	1	3

No. of Ice-Cream Premises registered for sale of Ice-Cream during 1964	2
No. of shops registered for the sale of Ice-Cream	119

REGISTRATION OF HAWKERS

No. of Hawkers registered during 1964 under the Willenhall Urban District Council Act	2
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TABLE XII
DISINFECTION OF PREMISES AND ARTICLES

Number of houses disinfected with Formalin or Formaldehyde	13
Number of houses sprayed with Insecticide to destroy vermin including fleas, bugs, cockroaches, woodworm, mites, etc. :	
Private	18
Council	29

TABLE XIII
SAMPLING BY FOOD AND DRUGS AUTHORITY
(Staffordshire County Council)

List of samples taken during the year 1964:—

Milk	Tuberculin Tested	.....	.....	3
	Pasteurised	.....	.....	9
	Pasteurised (Channel Islands)			4
	Sterilised	.....	.....	7
				—
				23
				—

General Foods

Number of samples taken	.....	66
Number of samples genuine	.....	63
Number of samples adulterated		3

Classification

Peanut Butter	Cheese Spread (2 samples)
Lemon Cheese	Damsons in Heavy Syrup
Malt Loaf	Instant Chocolate Drink
Sliced Beetroot	(2 samples)
Malt Vinegar	Marzipan (2 samples)
Essence of Rennet	Coffee Sandwich
Non-Sugar Sweetener	Beans in Tomato Sauce
Pork Sausage containing	Orange Drink
preservative (2 samples)	Strawberry Jam
Chicken Casserole	Stewed Steak
Blackcurrant Flavour Cordial	Jelly Marmalade
Lamb and Peas with Gravy	Green Beans
Mixed Fruit Jam	Pork Luncheon Meat
Grapefruit Segments	Prepared Lemons
Spanish Rice	Sweetened Grapefruit Juice
Self Raising Flour	Chunky Pork
Fullers Earth Powder B.P.C.	Bilberries in Water
Zinc Starch & Boric Powder B.P.C.	Stringless Green Beans
Calamine Lot ion B.P.	French Dressing
Garden Peas	Mussels

Faggots in Rich Gravy
 Corned Beef (2 samples)
 Bilberries
 Throat Pastilles
 Festival Pudding
 Flavourisers
 Cheesy Crisps
 Butter
 Lemon Flavour Pie Filling
 Instant Coffee
 Instant Drinking Chocolate
 Full Cream Evaporated Milk

Fruit Squash
 Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce
 Raspberries in Syrup
 Pork Sausage
 Mincemeat
 Thin Arrowroot Biscuits
 Tea
 Ground Almonds
 Blackcurrant Conserve
 Instant Non-Fat Milk
 Dairy Cream

Particulars of Adulterated Samples

90 C/H—CHICKEN CASSEROLE—FORMAL
 Should be described as Chicken Casserole with vegetables and Gravy.

Wording to be altered to "Chicken casserole with veal and vegetables.

24 C/J—THROAT PASTILLES—FORMAL
 66.7 % deficient of Benzoic Acid.

Labels amended.

40 C/L—STEWED STEAK—FORMAL
 10.1 % deficient of its proper proportion of meat.

Cautioned.

Table XIV

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Deposit Gauges situated in Market Place at rear of Gas Offices, in the grounds of Messrs. John Harper and Co. Ltd. and the Comprehensive School, Bilston Road.

RECORDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1964

Deposits in tons per square mile

1964	John Harper & Co. Ltd. Clarkes Lane		Market Place		Comprehensive School	
	Insol.	Sol.	Insol.	Sol.	Insol.	Totals
January	8.24	4.02	11.86	4.51	5.90	12.83
February	2.18	8.44	15.10	8.25	6.49	12.94
March	10.96	3.78	15.56	4.07	6.56	13.28
April	9.94	3.71	8.10	3.87	9.54	16.36
May	5.38	8.24	3.44	7.78	5.37	15.71
June	4.97	8.98	4.51	6.67	7.09	14.94
July	7.96	4.97	3.77	3.37	5.03	12.10
August	3.81	4.25	8.80	6.33	7.16	8.56
September	2.59	3.37	10.17	4.11	9.87	24.91
October	2.93	3.13	5.26	4.38	7.58	17.12
November	14.16	2.38	11.12	3.64	—	—
December	21.78	2.18	18.66	3.54	3.54	9.54

Table XV.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949**Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1964**

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses	All other (includ- ing business premises)	Total	Agricul- tural
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	10	10,814	1,000	11,824	5
2. Total number of properties inspected following notification Found to be infested by :—	—	253	41	294	—
Rats	—	171	19	190	—
Mice	—	75	23	98	—
3. Total number of properties inspected in course of survey	3	115	—	118	1
Found to be infested by :—					
Rats	1	10	—	11	1
Mice	2	10	—	12	—
4. Total number of properties otherwise inspected when visited for other purposes.....	—	20	260	280	—
Found to be infested by :—					
Rats	—	—	—	—	—
Mice	—	12	14	26	—
5. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	22	1,579	527	2,128	5
6. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	3	278	56	337	1
7. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	6	291	63	360	1
8. Number of notices served under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of cases in which default action was taken following issue of notice	—	—	—	—	—
10. Legal proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
11. Number of "block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

River Tame

Number of visits	47
Number of pre-baits laid	1,379
Number of poison baits laid	548

TABLE XVI

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAYS PREMISES ACT, 1963

Table A—Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of Registered Premises at end of year	Number of Registered Premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	35	—
Retail Shops	126	21
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	38	—
Fuel storage depots	—	—
TOTAL	204	21

Table B—

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises—30

Table C Number of persons employed

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices	300
Retail Shops	441
Wholesale departments, warehouses	42
Catering establishments open to the Public	227
Canteens	38
TOTAL	1,048-387 Males — 661 Females

Table D—Exemptions NIL

Table E—Prosecutions NIL

Analysis of Contraventions

Contraventions in respect of :							Found
Sec. 4	Cleanliness	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sec. 5	Temperature	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sec. 8	Lighting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Sec. 9	Sanitary conveniences	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Sec. 10	Washing facilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Sec. 12	Accommodation for clothing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Sec. 14	Seating	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Sec. 15	Eating facilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Sec. 16	Floors, passages, Stairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Sec. 24	First Aid General Provisions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14



